



311004

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMB

REFERENCE

SITE NAME

17  
US Chemical

EPA INSPECTION REPORT - INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS  
TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES  
Form A - General Facility Standards

I. General Information:

U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co.

(A) Facility Name:

P. O. Box 218

(F) Street:

(C) City: Tuscola (D) State: IL. (E) Zip Code: 61953

(F) Phone: 217/253-3311 (G) County: Douglas

(H) Operator: U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co.

(I) Street: P. O. Box 218

(J) City: Tuscola (K) State: IL. (L) Zip Code: 61953

(M) Phone: 217/253-3311 (N) County: Douglas

(O) Owner: National Distillers &amp; Chemical Corp.

(P) Street: 99 Park Avenue

(Q) City: New York (R) State: New York (S) Zip Code: 10016

(T) Phone: 212/949-5000 (U) County: Manhattan

(V) Date of Inspection: 3/19/82 (W) Time of Inspection (From) 1:10P. (To) 2:40P.

(X) Weather Conditions: 40°, Rain

## REMARKS

Use this section to briefly describe site activities observed at the time of the inspection. Note any possible violations of Interim Status Standards.

An Interim Status Standards Inspection was conducted on March 19, 1982, by Rick Hersemann and this author. Mr. Rudy Kalmar, Max Miller and Elmer Alsmeyer represented U.S.I. during the inspection. This inspection was to recheck Phil Weston's inspection in 1981, and to determine if the facility belongs in the system. In the Part A, seven wastes were listed in the form. F001 and U210 (listed on the form) referred to the same waste, tetrachloroethane. At this time, no tetrachloroethane has been generated at the facility. Vanadium pentoxide, P120, is being used as a catalyst, and has yet to be generated as a waste. The vanadium pentoxide is located in their reactors, and it might be three to four years before any is generated as a waste. U013 is an asbestos insulation waste, which was determined to be a non-hazardous waste and was disposed at the IEPA permitted Villa Grove Landfill. A D001 waste, organic peroxide is generated and is mixed with kerosene. It is then burned off in a smokeless flare. The flare is permitted by the IEPA's Division of Air Pollution. The final two wastes generated at the facility are D002-corrosive and D007-EP Toxic-chromium. These wastes are stored in a surface impoundment. The impoundment is linked with the plant's wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater enters into the impoundment with a pH of less than 2.0. The wastewater is neutralized and flows to the treatment plant where it is further treated and discharged into the Kaskaskia River. Because the surface impoundment is believed to be a rapid neutralization impoundment and handles corrosive wastes, the staff at USI will be asking for a waiver under amendment 265.90(E). This neutralization process would qualify them for the waiver from the groundwater monitoring requirements. However, to receive a waiver, a study must be completed; which would show a low potential for migration of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from the facility via the uppermost aquifer to water supply wells or to surface water. Also, an evaluation of the unsaturated zone and saturated zones characteristics (geologic materials, physical properties, rate of groundwater flow, etc.) must be documented. Presently, USI is having a study prepared, which shows that the surface impoundment is not a detriment to the groundwater or water supplies in the area. A copy of the study is to be forwarded to this office, along with a memorandum asking for a waiver.

Mr. Rick Hersemann also inspected the deep well during the I.S.S. Inspection. The deep well is not being used to dispose of hazardous waste according to Rudy Kalmar of USI.

DATE: March 19, 1982

TO: Land Division File

FROM: Rick Hersemann, <sup>RAH</sup> DLPC/FOS-Central Region

SUBJECT: LPC #04180802 - Douglas County  
Tuscola/USI -- Deep Well  
(NPDES Permit #0000141)

An inspection of USI's deep well injection facility was made on March 19, 1982, by Rick Hersemann and Glenn Savage, representing this Agency. Mr. Rudy Kalmar, Assistant Engineering Manager; Mr. Max Miller, Technical Manager; and Mr. Elmer Alsmeyer, Laboratory Superintendent, for USI were present at the time of the inspection.

The deep well injection facility was operating in general compliance at the time of the inspection. Waste was being injected into the well at a rate of 290 gpm at a pressure of 60 psig. Annulus pressure was 95 psig. The injected waste, which is non-hazardous, is composed mainly of rainfall runoff from 80 acres of waste gypsum. The water level in the waste storage pond was 16.0 feet deep.

USI has a surface impoundment separate from the deep well injection facility called "Snake River". This wastewater in "Snake River" was originally intended to be injected into the deep well but never was. Instead a wastewater treatment plant was built. Wastewater enters "Snake River" with a pH below 2.0. Once in "Snake River" the wastewater is neutralized to a pH above 2.0. The wastewater then flows from "Snake River" to the water treatment plant where it is treated and then discharged to the Kaskaskia River.

The wastewater that enters "Snake River" is hazardous because of corrosiveness. To meet the RCRA standards, USI formulated a groundwater monitoring plan. Seven shallow monitor wells, approximately 30 feet deep, were installed on USI's property. However, on January 11, 1982, the regulations were amended by adding 265.90(e). This provides waiver eligibility for rapid neutralization impoundments handling wastes which are hazardous solely because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic. USI feels that their neutralization process in their "Snake River" impoundment qualifies them for the waiver from the groundwater monitoring requirements.